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When the war is over, those of us who are alive can, with the Christians on the opposite side, celebrate peace by assembling ourselves around the Holy Table. But to-day you have towards them a double duty, in which you will not be remiss—to love them all, and to kill as many of them as possible.

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER: Dear pastor, I do not understand.

THE CHAPLAIN: Nor I, my child, but we must do it all the same.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER: Could you not at least set us the example?

THE CHAPLAIN [*horrificed*]: I—I handle carnal weapons! I fight against my neighbor! No, no! My sacred calling forbids me.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER: Then, dear pastor, there are duties for the laity which are sins for the clergy.

Text of the Delagoa Bay Railway Arbitration Award.

RENDERED AT BERNE, MARCH 29.

"1. The Portuguese government, as the defending party, is condemned to pay to the government of the United States and to Great Britain, the claimants, altogether, in addition to the £28,000 paid on account in 1890, the sum of 15,314,000 francs, in legal Swiss money, with simple interest on this sum at the rate of five per cent. per annum from June 25, 1889, up to the date of payment of said sum.

"2. This sum, after the deducting of what is necessary to defray the cost of arbitration falling on the claimants, and in addition to the balance of £28,000 paid on account in 1890, shall be employed in the payment of bondholders and other creditors, if there is need, of the Delagoa Bay Railroad Company according to their standing. The claimants will draw up a scale of distribution for this purpose. The Portuguese government will have to pay into the hands of the government of the United States the sum which, according to said scale, shall accrue to McMurdo, represented by said government in its quality of bondholding creditor of the first and second degree. It will pay the surplus to the government of Great Britain for the benefit of all others having rights.

"3. The delay of six months fixed by the last line of clause 4 of the arbitration compromise shall run from this day forth.

"4. The costs of the arbitration, according to a scale to be drawn up in accordance with clause 5 of the arbitration compromise, will be borne in equal parts by the three parties to the suit, that is to say, a third part by each of them.

"5. The conclusions of the parties, in so far as they differ from the above award, are set aside.

"6. An authentic copy of the present award will be delivered through the intermediary of the Swiss Federal Council to each of the three parties to the case."

The Last Refuge of the Unemployed.

As popular education is slowly extended, as the meaning of empire begins to dawn upon the popular mind, there is, we believe, less, not more, inclination for military life among all except the hopeless sediment of

society. The large increases in the army during the last few years have only been obtained at immense cost and by tricks and devices many of which are mean to a degree. The Jubilee show was one of the most flagrant of these, and its success was small. The War Office proposed to raise in 1897 about 3,000 more men than in 1896. With all its efforts—and the villages were systematically scoured, popular regiments were kept on the march as decoys, and the post-offices all over the country were posted with lurid invitations—it was short of this number on Feb. 1, 1898, by over eleven per cent. It then proposed to obtain a further increase of 25,000 men, promising as bait to give 3 d. a day extra pay ("grocery" ration), and a gratuity on discharge, but taking back 2 d. per day by the abolition of deferred pay. At the same time, a shorter term of color service for the infantry (three years with the colors and nine years in the reserve) was introduced; a special reserve ("Section A") was formed at double rates of pay; recruiting was opened in Canada; a railway reserve (Royal Engineers) was formed; and various inducements were offered for short-service men to extend their service with the colors, for militiamen to volunteer for regular service, and for cavalymen to join their favored regiments. The standards for the cavalry and militia were again slackened, and portentous efforts were made to secure civil employment for discharged soldiers. Such employment is now obtained for over 17,000 men yearly. A third of the recruits accepted were under the lowered standards, as compared with twenty-nine per cent. in 1897, and eighteen per cent. in 1896. And, after all these measures, the net increase of men obtained was only 9,980, of whom 4,479 were reservists who had been tempted to join the colors. At the same time the militia showed a shrinkage of nearly 2,000 men (over 15,000 having joined the regular army) and the first class reserve a diminution of over 3,000 men. There is a marked difference between the difficulty of getting the men, and the ease of getting the money needed for our Imperial adventures.

The simple fact is that hunger is the recruiting sergeant's great ally. The army is the last refuge of the unemployed. Recruiting goes up as trade goes down, and *vice versa*—that is to say, the burdens of the country are increased when it is least able to bear them. A glance at the statistics of enlistment and those of marriage and exports and imports will show that recruiting regularly tends to rise and fall in inverse ratio with trade and marriage. Hence such fluctuations as from 39,900 recruits in 1885-6 down to 25,000 in 1888, and from 41,600 in 1892 (the largest number on record) down to 28,500 in 1896. Agricultural and other laborers still provide sixty-five per cent. of the recruits; artisans and mechanics—a larger, but also a much better paid class—only twenty-three per cent.; shopmen, clerks, students, and the professional classes only eight per cent. (the rest being boys under seventeen years of age). Of the 3,370 infantry reservists who rejoined the colors in 1898 no less than 1,243 described themselves as laborers—that is, in the lowest grade of industrial occupation—and 680 as unemployed. The army is thus a sort of workhouse for able-bodied men, not the field of heroism which Lord Charles Beresford imagined when he eulogized our "scallywags." Thus, based in its very existence

upon the imperfections and cruelties of our industrial system, it succeeds in attracting larger numbers only by competing with productive occupations. Here is one more point of contact between plutocracy and militarism: to produce more natural enlistment you have only to produce more industrial unemployment. Our governors do not object to large extensions of direct state employment, so long as the men so employed are taken away from the sphere of citizenship and domestic agitation, and are paid by the country to extend the plutocratic regime in distant lands. To apply the same process to productive industry—to hire gangs of unemployed to reclaim marshlands and plant forests, for instance—would, of course, be an altogether different matter!

A wholesale improvement of the soldier's lot at the cost of taxpayer and industrial employer is the only military alternative to compulsory service. But—and here is the crux of the situation—whether produced by monetary temptation or by legislative coercion, this increase of the non-productive out of the body of the productive classes spells disaster to our position as a competing industrial nation, and, apart from foreign competition, it can only be pursued up to a certain point. It means an extension of parasitism. The glittering shell grows and grows as the prisoned oyster dies within.—*London Concord.*

A New Patriotism.

BY GEORGE W. HOSS, LL.D.

In all ages, patriotism, love of country, has been honored as the highest civic virtue. The mode of manifesting this patriotism has chiefly, often solely, been in taking up arms in behalf of country. Often little distinction has been made as to whether the fighting were to be done in the noble cause of liberty, or in the dishonorable cause of conquest, or the more dishonorable cause of strife between rulers. The justice or injustice of the cause usually has but little place in the minds of the assailant or the assailed. With little thought the rank and file are swept on by the mad spirit of war and the cry of patriotism.

Thus under the delusion of a supposed duty, the soldier rushes forth to murder the man, or men, against whom he can have no personal ill-will, yet exultantly feeling that the more of these he slaughters the more he is a patriot, and the more he merits the commendation of his countrymen. If he be a commander and can capture a fort, sink a ship, burn a city or pile the battlefield with the bodies of the slain, the purer the patriotism and the larger the honors awarded it. These honors are panegyrics, medals, statues, houses, lands or moneys, and, in some cases, the highest offices in the gift of the people. More than once in this country the presidency of the United States has been given to men of moderate merit, purely on account of their military record.

All this, and more, in the name and glamor of *patriotism*—*bloody patriotism, war, wholesale murder*. Versus all this, we respectfully submit for consideration

A NEW PATRIOTISM.

In this we desire to see if the patriotic citizen cannot find some other way of manifesting his love of country than through the horrors of war. We are glad to be

able to place in the forefront of the exponents of this new patriotism the distinguished name of George Washington.

In his first inaugural address, Washington used these noble words: "When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberty, the light in which I contemplated my duties required that I renounce all pecuniary compensation." Then he magnanimously added that he desired that there be no provision made for pecuniary compensation in this new office.

Here is the service of eight years in the most arduous and most responsible office in the nation, and without compensation. Is not this patriotism, and patriotism without blood in it? Here is a love of country noble, glorious, a patriotism that, if found now, would amaze this highly patriotic (?) age.

Fifteen years of service of country without compensation! Such service now would cost the government half a million. Noble as that is, it does not stand wholly alone. Happily, we have had other examples in lesser degrees. Just now we have the example of Professor Frye, who proposes to give five years of service free as superintendent of the public schools in Cuba. Already he has made provision for opening three thousand schools, which will carry knowledge and blessings to over a hundred thousand children. Is not this a patriotism infinitely more worthy than that manifested in leading an army to murder one's fellowmen?

Second, while public office furnishes a favorable condition for serving one's country, it is by no means a necessity. As we see it, the private citizen serves his country no less really. This can be done in nearly every sphere of life, but in this paper we notice only the field of invention.

Who will estimate the value to the country of Eli Whitney's cotton gin, Fulton's steamboat, Bell's telephone, Morse's telegraph or Field's submarine cable, and hundreds of other devices that are blessing this country and the world?

As a type, take Morse in his labors, disappointment and poverty, while developing his system of telegraphy. Said he to a friend, "I have not a farthing and have to borrow money to pay for my meals." Notwithstanding this, he struggled on in his philanthropic work for years; then for years more in pleading with Congress to make a small appropriation to help him make the experiment. At length, in the closing hours of the session in March, 1843, \$30,000 was appropriated to his use. In 1844 the apparatus was completed, the wires stretched from Washington to Baltimore, and the glorious and reverential words flashed over them, "Behold what God hath wrought."

The invention was a success, and the nation and the world have been reaping the benefits from that hour to this; benefits greater than blowing up forts or sinking navies. But what did the people and Congress do in return for this great work? Nothing. His case exemplifies the law that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." But versus this neglect of his own country, the representatives of ten of the leading nations of Europe met at Paris in 1858 and voted him 400,000 francs.